State of Illinois Flood Damage Assessment Packet

A cooperative effort by:
Illinois Department of Natural Resources / Office of Water Resources
Illinois Emergency Management Agency
Federal Emergency Management Agency

December 2021

Includes Information On:
Steps to Take Following a Flood
Substantial Damage Determinations
Damage Assessment Worksheet
FEMA Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE)
Sample Building Notice
Sample Substantial Damage letter
Sample Press Release
Information on mitigation programs
STEPS TO TAKE FOLLOWING A FLOOD

Your floodplain ordinance requires permits for the repair or reconstruction of flood damaged structures. The local administrator must ensure that the repair of a damaged structure meets the floodplain permit requirements. If the cost to repair a flood damaged building is more than 50% of the pre-flood market value, the building is SUBSTANTIALLY DAMAGED (see page 2 for additional details). The building cannot be allowed to repair without making changes to reduce future flood damages, such as elevation or even demolition. It is important to find any “substantially damaged” buildings before repairs begin.

Following a flood event, the local administrator should follow these five steps:

**Step 1: Contact Illinois Department of Natural Resources or Federal Emergency Management Agency**
Both offices have experience, materials, and guidance to help you carry out your floodplain management responsibilities. Make use of their help and expertise!

**Step 2: Begin Damage Assessments and Identify Substantially Damaged Structures**
- As soon as possible, take a windshield tour of the floodplain, specifically note buildings with severe damage
- Photograph and map high-water marks
- Identify areas of flood damaged structures on maps for door-to-door damage assessments.
- Begin door-to-door damage assessments using the forms in this packet or FEMA’s Substantial Damage Estimator 3.0 inspection forms and software. Local officials should inspect every flood damaged building in the floodplain and calculate the cost of repairs. Initially target homes believed to be Substantially Damaged. You will also need the pre-flood market value of every flooded structure, which can be quickly estimated from your Assessor’s records.

**Step 3: Post Notices on Damaged Homes and Post Public Notices about Permit Rules**
Tag each structure with the notice included in this packet so residents are aware of the post flood permit requirements. Let the public know your local ordinance requirements for obtaining permits for repairs and rebuilding. A sample press release is also included with this packet. Often repairs begin on flooded buildings before the water even recedes from the structure. It is important that this step take place as soon as possible. History shows that information normally spreads very fast among flood victims. Get the word out that permits are required. Post signs, flyers and notices on damaged structures, issue press releases and electronic messages, and mail letters to individual owners.

**Step 4: Provide Technical Support**
Educate yourself on the damage assessment process, reconstruction methods, and available mitigation programs. Have your “Floodplain Development Permit Application” in hand and ready to distribute. Keep it simple. Be prepared for residents who are angry that they cannot start immediate repairs.

After a flood is the perfect time to ensure that flood damages do not occur again. Federal or state mitigation programs may be available to help. Contact the Illinois Emergency Management Agency on their mitigation programs and technical guidance. Public meetings can be held in flooded communities to discuss the options available. IDNR/OWR and IEMA can help with these meetings.

**Step 5: Require Permits**
At this point you should be ready to issue permits and enforce your floodplain ordinance. Substantially damaged buildings should be “red-tagged” and letters must be sent to property owners declaring that the building is substantially damaged. An example letter is provided in this packet. Permits for a substantially damaged building must show compliance with your regulations. The building must either be elevated, demolished, relocated or floodproofed (non-residential only). Any buildings with less than 50% damage can be issued permits to begin repairs.
Substantial Damage Determinations-“THE 50% RULE”

Communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) have adopted, and are expected to enforce, a floodplain management ordinance. New buildings located in a floodplain must be elevated above the base (or 100-year) flood elevation. The same flood protection and elevation regulations also apply to substantially damaged buildings. FEMA’s Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage Desk Reference can guide you through this process.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE Whenever a building located in a mapped floodplain is damaged from any source (flood, fire, wind, or manmade), the community must determine if that structure is substantially damaged. Substantial damage is when the cost of repairs are 50% or more of the structure’s “pre-damaged” market value.

Manufactured homes can be substantially damaged with as little as one foot of flooding. Frame buildings typically take three feet or more of flooding.

If the building is found to be substantially damaged, the structure must be brought into compliance with the floodplain ordinance. In other words, protected from future flooding to at least the base flood elevation like the newly elevated home below.

The cost of repairs must be calculated for full repair to “pre-damaged” condition, even if the owner elects to do less. The total cost of repair includes structural, electrical, HVAC, finish materials, etc., including labor costs.

CUMULATIVE COST Most communities in Illinois have now adopted ordinances which track cumulative damages and improvements. Cumulative substantial damage or substantial improvement occurs at the point where the sum of the costs for multiple repairs or improvements equal 50% or more than the original market value of the building.

MARKET VALUE The market value is for the building only. The value of the land and exterior improvements (pool, landscaping, walkways, etc.) are excluded.

Following a disaster most communities find it easiest and quickest to obtain the assessed value from the County Tax Assessor. Most of the county’s assessments are now online. This ensures a unified market value for everyone (since they have been paying taxes on this figure). Other acceptable methods of estimating market value include:

- Independent appraisals by a professional appraiser for the structure only.
- Detailed estimates of the structure’s Actual Cash Value (replacement cost minus depreciation).
- Property appraisals used for tax purposes.
- The value of the building based on insurance claims.
- Qualified estimates based on sound professional judgment made by staff of the local building department or local or state tax assessor’s office.
COST OF FLOOD DAMAGE REPAIRS  The cost of repairs must be calculated for full repair to “pre-
damaged” condition, even if the owner elects to do less. The total cost of repair includes structural and finish
materials as well as labor. If local building codes require the structure to be repaired according to current codes
these additional cost must be included in the full repair cost of the structure.

ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED IN DAMAGE DETERMINITIONS:

All structural elements including:
- Foundation footings and pilings
- Monolithic or other types of concrete slabs
- Bearing walls, tie beams and trusses
- Wood or reinforced concrete decking or roofing
- Floors and ceilings
- Attached decks and porches
- Interior partition walls
- Exterior wall finishes (e.g. brick, stucco, or siding) including painting and decorative moldings
- Windows and doors
- Reshingling or retiling a roof

All interior finish elements, including:
- Tiling, linoleum, stone, hardwood, or carpet over subflooring.
- Bathroom tiling and fixtures
- Wall finishes (e.g. drywall, painting, stucco, plaster, paneling, marble, or other decorative finishes)
- Kitchen, utility and bathroom cabinets
- Built-in bookcases, cabinets, and furniture
- Hardware

All utility and service equipment, including:
- Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning equipment
- Repair or reconstruction of plumbing and electrical services
- Light fixtures and ceiling fans
- Security systems
- Built-in kitchen appliances
- Central vacuum systems
- Water filtration, conditioning, or recirculation systems
- Electrical panel boxes

Labor and Profit:  The cost of labor, calculated using your county’s prevailing wage rates, are posted on
Illinois Department of Labor website. These rates are updated multiple times per year. Profits and any other
costs associated with repairing building must be included. The value of volunteer labor or donated materials
must be calculated.

ITEMS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM DAMAGE DETERMINATIONS:
- Plans, specifications, survey and building permits
- Demolition costs associated with clean-up, debris removal, and preparation of the site
- Structural fill for elevating the building
- Plug-in type appliances such as washers, dryers, stoves, refrigerators, window air conditioners, or
dehumidifiers.
- Detached structures such as garages, gazebos, and sheds
- Driveways, fences, sidewalks, yard lights and swimming pools
DAMAGE ASSESSMENT WORKSHEETS – 3 pages – Attach Photos (Recommended)

1. Address: ________________________________ Date of Inspection: ________________

2. Owner: ________________________________________________________________
   Telephone/Cell Number _____________________________________________

3. Occupant: _____________________________________________________________
   Telephone/Cell Number _____________________________________________

4. Insurance Coverage (Optional):
   Company ___________________ Policy Number: ___________________________
   Building: $__________________ Contents: $_____________________

5. Special Flood Hazard Area:
   Community I.D. #: ___________________
   FIRM Panel: _________________ FIRM Date: _________________
   Flood zone: ___________________ Base Flood Elevation _________________ (if available)
   Lowest Floor Elevation: ____________ (if available)
   Outside ground elevation: ______________ (if available)
   Steps to Front Door: ____________
   Basement Depth:  8 ft  10 ft  Other: ______________

6. Duration of Flooding: Days _________ Hours _________

7. High Water Mark/ Flood Depth:
   A) Exterior Walls ___________ ft.
   B) Interior Walls Basement/Crawl ___________ ft.  First Floor __________ ft.

8. Type of Structure:
   A) Exterior:
      1) Plywood/Hardboard _____ 5) Brick ______
      2) Stucco ______ 6) Concrete Block _____
      3) Siding/Shingles _____ 7) Other describe) _______________________
      4) Masonry Veneer ______
   B) Manufactured/Mobile Home:
      1) Dimensions: a) Single wide _____ size _____ x _____
         b) Double wide _____ size _____ x _____
      2) Skirting: yes _____ no ______

9. Description of Structure:
   A) 1 story _______ 2 story _______ Tri-level _______
      1 1/2 story _______ Bi-level _______ 3 or more _______
   B) Garage: Attached _______ Detached _______
      Carport: Attached _______ Detached _______

Illinois Flood Damage Assessment Packet 5 December 2021
Address: ____________________________

C) Roofing:
   Metal/corrugated or ribbed _____ Composition shingles _____
   Other: Describe ____________________________

D) Foundation:
   Slab-on-grade _______
   Crawlspace _______
   Basement _______ (Finished___ Unfinished____)
   Poured walls _______
   Block walls_______
   Post-piers-piles_______

E) Heating and Cooling:
   Forced air_______    Boiler ________
   Wall furnace or baseboard ________ Heat Pump______
   Fireplace/wood burning stove_______  Other

F) Plumbing:   Number of bathrooms: _______

G) Built-In Appliances:  List: ____________________________

10. Description of Damage:
   A) Plumbing: 1) Is it exposed?_______ 2) Does it need repair?_______

   B) HVAC
      1) Heating -Submerged Yes No Repair _____ or Replace _______
      2) AC - Submerged Yes No Repair _____ or Replace _______
      2) Ducts - Submerged Yes No Repair _____ or Replace _______

   C) Electrical
      1) Panel Submerged Yes No Repair _____ or Replace _______
      2) Outlets Submerged Yes No Repair _____ or Replace _______

   D) Foundation
      Use following descriptions listed below or describe damage:
      4. Dislodged/destroyed  5. Submerged  6. All of the above  7. No damage

   E) Exterior Walls   Water depth: _______ Describe:________________________

   F) Interior Walls   Water depth: _______ Describe:________________________

   G) Roof

11. Overall condition of structure:
   A) Minor damage _______   B) Major Damage _______
   C) Totally destroyed _______   D) Structure off foundation _______
12. Cost of Repair - The following table includes building elements typically damaged by floods for residential buildings. Enter N/A as appropriate for non-residential.

Source: ______________________________________________________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Estimated Cost to Repair</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Estimated Cost to Repair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Plumbing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior (finish, framing, wall, insulation, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Electrical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior (walls and finish)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Furnace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doors</td>
<td></td>
<td>Water Heater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
<td></td>
<td>A/C Condenser</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinets and Countertops</td>
<td></td>
<td>HVAC Ducts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flooring Coverings</td>
<td></td>
<td>Skirting/Piers (Man Homes Only)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built-in Appliances</td>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td></td>
<td>Subtotal</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. Market Value

Source: ______________________________________________________________________________

Market Value of Building: ________________

14. Determination of Substantial Damage

Percent Damage = \frac{\text{Cost of Repair}}{\text{Market Value of Building}} = ________________

If the percent damage is equal to or greater than 50%, the building is **substantially damaged**.

- This building is **substantially damaged** and therefore must be elevated or floodproofed (non-residential) so that the lowest floor is protected at or above the elevation of the base flood.
- This building is not substantially damaged. This building can be repaired without requiring mitigation.
- This is a properly elevated structure and may be repaired at its existing elevation.
- The structure is elevated but modifications, such as proper flood openings are required:

Reviewed by:____________________________ Date:________________

Approved by:___________________________ Date:________________
FEMA SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE ESTIMATOR (SDE)

FEMA has developed a computer program called the Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) to assist local officials estimate building value and damage costs. If your community has multiple structures that have been flooded, it is definitely worth your time to obtain the SDE and learn to use the program. It will save you time, research and help keep your estimates uniform.

The software or tool can be downloaded from FEMA’s website at: https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/18692 or contact IDNR for assistance.

You will also need to download the following:

- SDE Read Me – SDE 3.0 Tool Installation Guide.pdf
- FEMA Substantial Damage Estimator Best Practices (August 2017)

The tool is based on regulatory requirements of the NFIP and is intended to be used in conjunction with an industry accepted residential cost estimating guide (such as the Marshall & Swift or an RSMeans).

The SDE User Manual and Field Workbook is essential for helping you properly use the tool. The workbook includes both residential inspection worksheets and non-residential inspection worksheets that mirror the data entry required by the computer program.
ILLINOIS DAMAGE ASSESSMENT CHEAT SHEET

The SDE requires the inspector to estimate the percent of damage for various building components. The information compiled below can be used with the SDE worksheet for residential buildings, quickly calculating substantial damage. It is intended to be used as a screening tool so that the property owner is notified as soon as possible as to the potential status of his property. Often a more detailed assessment is warranted, and more detailed damage percentages should be determined on an as-needed basis.

For two story buildings the percentage for each building element is typically reduced as follows:
* = Reduce by 40 – 50% for two story home
** = Reduce by 25% for two story home

For split-level buildings use your best judgement for any adjustments to the damage percentages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLOOD DEPTH</th>
<th>Super-structure</th>
<th>Exterior Finish</th>
<th>Interior Finish</th>
<th>Doors and Windows</th>
<th>Cabinets and Counters</th>
<th>Flooring</th>
<th>Plumbing</th>
<th>Electrical</th>
<th>Built in Appliances</th>
<th>HVAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 – 3 Inches</td>
<td>10 0 0 0 0 100 0 0 0</td>
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<td>0.5 feet</td>
<td>10 5 5 10 20 100 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td>10 10 10 15 50 100 20 0 50 80</td>
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<td>2 foot</td>
<td>10 30 30 40 50 100 30 20 100 80</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 foot</td>
<td>25 40 40 40 50 100 30 30 100 80</td>
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<td>4 foot</td>
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<td>&gt;5 foot</td>
<td>50 50 100 100 100 100 50 80 100 80</td>
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** = Reduce by 25% for two story home

For split-level buildings use your best judgement for any adjustments to the damage percentages

**Foundation**

- **Basement or crawlspace:**
  - 10% minor clean up, re-seal, paint, etc.
  - 50% if cracked bowed or fractured on one or more walls
  - 100% if structural damage such as blow out or caved in walls

**Slab on Grade**

- 10% damage unless the foundation is undermined
- 30% if foundation is undermined
- 75% if foundation is broken or bowed or uplift
Information Regarding Cleanup of Damaged Structures within the Floodplain.

Repairs to damaged buildings located within the floodplain require a permit from the building department and/or the Floodplain Administrator.

1. You **MUST** obtain a building permit before you repair, alter, or replace any of the following items:
   a. Roof
   b. Walls
   c. Siding
   d. Plaster
   e. Cabinets
   f. Flooring
   g. Electrical systems
   h. Plumbing
   i. Heating
   j. Air conditioning units
   k. Foundation

2. The permit office must conduct a damage assessment of the building. This inspection will determine if a structure is more than 50% damaged (Substantially Damaged). If a structure is found to be substantially damaged, the structure may not be repaired until it meets current flood protection requirements. It is imperative that the community permit office is contacted prior to taking any actions to repair damage related to the flood.

3. You may proceed with cleanup activities and temporary emergency repairs to prevent further deterioration, such as preventing the spread of mold and/or mildew, without a permit. These include:
   a. Removing and disposing of damaged contents, carpeting, wallboard, and insulation.
   b. Hosing and scrubbing, or cleaning floors, walls, and ductwork.
   c. Covering holes in roofs or walls and covering windows to prevent the weather from inflicting further damage.
   d. Removing sagging ceilings, shoring up broken foundations, and other actions to make the building safe to enter.

Prior to proceeding with cleanup activities that are allowed without a permit, you should thoroughly document the condition of the building by photographing the inside and outside of all areas that are being affected by the cleanup/emergency repairs.

**NOTE: BUILDING REPAIRS AND STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS ARE NOT ALLOWED WITHOUT A PERMIT.**

**THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT IS OPEN FROM __________________________.**

**CALL AHEAD FOR APPOINTMENTS**

**QUESTIONS, PLEASE CONTACT ___________________________ AT ______________________.**
SAMPLE PRESS RELEASE

RESIDENTS IN (COMMUNITY) WITH FLOOD DAMAGE REMINDED OF PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

As property owners in (community) begin clean-up and repairs following recent flooding, the (community permit office) is reminding residents to obtaining permits before repairing or rebuilding flood-damaged structures.

Permits must be obtained for any construction or development activity in a floodplain area, including the repair or reconstruction of structures damaged by flooding.

Special conditions apply to buildings in which the total cost of repairs is 50 percent or more of the structure’s pre-flood market value. If a building is found to be damaged 50 percent or more, regulations require that repairs not begin until compliance with the local floodplain ordinance is demonstrated. In some cases, that may require elevating or flood-proofing the structure to reduce the potential for future flood damage.

Repair costs must be calculated by assuming the building will be fully repaired to its pre-damaged condition, even if the owner decides to do less. The total cost calculation must include structural materials, finish materials and labor, even if the owner chooses to do his or her own repairs. The (community) also tracks cumulative damages caused by multiple flood events.

State and federal assistance may be available to property owners to reduce the chances of future flood damage. Mitigation assistance may cover costs of relocation, or for elevating or purchasing flood-damaged structures. Residents with a flood insurance policy may also be eligible to obtain up to $30,000 to protect a structure from future flood damage.

Property owners and residents with flood-damaged buildings should contact (local building and zoning administrator) for more information on repair and reconstruction permits.
06/12/2000

John & Jane Q. Public
1234 Flooded-By-The-River Rd.
Deepwater Il 61000

RE: Substantial Damage
1234 Flooded-By-The-River Rd.

Dear Mr. And Mrs. Public,

Subsequent to the recent flooding event, a damage assessment has been completed on the property referenced above. This is a part of ___(insert community name)_______’s floodplain management responsibilities in order to maintain the availability of flood insurance and disaster assistance to residents. The following information relates to the address referenced above:

Community Number: 170XXX
Parcel Zone Information: Zone A
Fair Market Value of structure: $31,226 (based on 3.3 x assessed value)
Flood Damage:
   June 2008 $18,864
   Total damages $18,864
Percent Damaged: 60.4% damage due to flooding
Ordinance Requirement: Mitigation (elevation, removal)

The determination is that this structure is declared Substantially Damaged due to flooding and must be brought into compliance with the ___(insert community name)_______ Floodplain Ordinance prior to repair and reoccupation. For this structure to be in compliance with the ordinance, the structure must be elevated, moved outside the floodplain or demolished.

Building inspections, Building Permits, and an Elevation Certificate will be required prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy. This structure may NOT be occupied until these corrections are made. Please contact this office at your earliest convenience to make an appointment with me to discuss your upcoming project. If you have any additional questions, you may feel free to give me a call at xxx-xxxx.

Sincerely,

Your Name and title
SAMPLE NOTICE TO POST ON STRUCTURES

NOTICE

Because this building is located in a floodplain and was damaged by flooding, a damage assessment must be conducted by the (village or county).

Before occupying this building or doing any repair work you must call the (village or county) Department of Zoning and Building Safety at (___ ) ___________ to schedule and inspection.

Failure to obtain reconstruction approval may result in a penalty.
Need Help with Damage Assessments?

The Illinois Association for Floodplain and Stormwater Management (IAFSM) Rapid Assistance Flood Team (RAFT) may be your answer

Every year, flooding occurs somewhere in Illinois. Often, the local floodplain manager will be overwhelmed following a flood. Illinois is blessed with some of the best floodplain managers in the entire nation. These experts can help communities following a flood.

The purpose of the IAFSM Rapid Assistance Flood Team (RAFT) is to assist communities in times of flooding or other natural disasters.

Members of the RAFT are all active in the IAFSM. Members are all Certified Floodplain Managers. They represent local, state and federal government, the private sector, and other professional disciplines. RAFT members all have experience and training in post-flood responsibilities. RAFT members are all volunteers and have agreed to assist other communities in times of need.

RAFT Assistance Requests

Local officials who need help with post flood damage assessments can request RAFT members through the IAFSM Floodplain Management Chair. The IAFSM can provide a fill-in-the blank request letter. This letter will also serve as a release of liability for the community and RAFT members.

RAFT members are volunteers and can respond based on availability. RAFT volunteers will travel on a work-day basis. There is no charge to the community for travel or per diem and no overnight lodging is assumed.

Requests for assistance should be made to the current IAFSM Floodplain Management Chairman. The IAFSM website is www.illinoisfloods.org.
STATE PERMIT FLOOD RECOVERY REGULATORY ISSUES

Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Office of Water Resources (IDNR/OWR) permits are required only in the floodway portion of jurisdictional streams. Under the Rivers, Lakes and Streams Act (615 ILCS 5), the IDNR/OWR regulates construction within public bodies of water and within floodways of streams in urban areas with drainage areas of one (1) square mile or more and streams in rural areas with drainage areas of ten (10) square miles or more. The floodway is the stream channel and the portion of the adjacent floodplain area that is needed to safely store and convey flood waters. Where floodways have been delineated for regulatory purposes, the mapped lines show the floodway limits and will be used. For cases where a floodway has not been delineated, the whole 100-year frequency floodplain is regulated. The rules and application form may be viewed on and downloaded from our regulatory website: http://dnr.state.il.us/owr/resman/permitprogs.htm

PLEASE NOTE: The local community should always be contacted to ensure compliance with local floodplain development requirements.

Replacing or Repairing Damaged Buildings

IDNR/OWR permits are required to replace buildings or make modifications to existing buildings which would increase their outside dimensions. An application for permit should be submitted including a completed application form and plans showing the location and dimensions of both the old and proposed buildings. If the footprint of the replacement structure is no larger than that of the old, a permit will be issued soon after receipt of the application. Replacement buildings larger than the old structure may be permissible depending on the size, location and the potential for cumulative adverse affects on the stream’s flood carrying capacity. Those projects will generally require additional data and review time and may not receive approval.

Raising Existing Buildings

The raising of existing buildings, provided no changes are made to the outside dimensions of the building and provided the proposed raising would not involve the placement of fill to accomplish the raising, is authorized by IDNR/OWR Statewide Permit No. 6. This and other statewide permits may be viewed at: http://dnr.state.il.us/owr/resman/permitprogs.htm. For projects meeting the terms and conditions of a statewide permit, it is not necessary to submit applications to, or receive individual permits from, IDNR/OWR.

Repair/Replacement of Infrastructure and Other Structures

If a structure in a public body of water or jurisdictional floodway is to be totally replaced or reconstructed, a permit will be required but will be authorized quickly upon receipt of a completed permit application demonstrating that the structure is being replaced in kind or with a structure that is no more obstructive to river navigation or flood flows. To replace bridge and culvert crossings that have been the cause of demonstrable flood damage, it will need to be demonstrated that the replacement crossing has been designed to reduce the induced flood damages to the fullest practicable extent. IDNR/OWR authorization is not required for the repair of structures that are basically still intact, bridge deck replacement or the replacement of appurtenant navigation structures such as mooring cells at existing barge loading facilities.
Levee Repair

Repairs which reestablish the levee to its original alignment and top elevation do not require IDNR/OWR authorization. For any levee work involving a change in the alignment or top elevation, information should be submitted to IDNR/OWR for review and determination of permit requirements. Please provide your name and contact information, a map showing the location of the levee and approximate location of the damaged section(s), any available information on the historic (pre-July 1, 1985), existing and proposed levee profiles and a brief description of the planned repairs.

Removal of Flood-Deposited Debris and Sediment

The removal of debris does not require IDNR/OWR authorization, but the material should be disposed outside of the floodway or where it will not obstruct flood flows or be liable to washing into a stream. Flood-deposited sediment may be removed from stream floodways and all previously improved stream channels and drainage ditches without a permit. Statewide Permit No. 11 authorizes maintenance dredging on up to 1,000-foot lengths of natural stream channels and for marinas, barge terminals, water intakes and other public water facilities. This and other statewide permits may be viewed at: http://dnr.state.il.us/owr/resman/permitprogs.htm. If the excavated/dredged material is not to be used to restore scoured areas to pre-flood conditions or removed from the floodway, information should be submitted to IDNR/OWR for review and determination of permit requirements. Please provide your name and contact information, a map and drawings showing the locations and dimensions of the sediment deposits and proposed disposal areas.

Restoration of Altered Streams and Scoured Floodways

Stream channels that have changed course and floodways that have been scoured as a result of the 2008 floods may be restored to 2008 pre-flood conditions without IDNR/OWR authorization. Additionally, certain channel stabilization and channel maintenance activities are authorized by IDNR/OWR Statewide Permit Nos. 9 & 11. These and other statewide permits may be viewed at: http://dnr.state.il.us/owr/resman/permitprogs.htm. Individual permits are required for other channel modification and floodway regrading projects on jurisdictional streams.

IDNR/OWR Contact Information

Regulatory Programs Website: http://dnr.state.il.us/owr/resman/permitprogs.htm
Telephone: 217/782-3863
Facsimile: 217/785-5014
Mitigation Information
Hazard Mitigation Assistance

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and state mitigation programs present a critical opportunity to reduce the risk to individuals and property from natural hazards while simultaneously reducing reliance on Federal disaster funds. Mitigation programs can be implemented before, during, and after the flood disaster.

**Hazard Mitigation Grant Program**
The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) assists in implementing long-term multi-hazard mitigation measures following major disaster declarations. HMGP is only available after a Federally declared flood disaster. Funding is available to implement projects in accordance with State and local priorities.

**Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)**
Building Resilient infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) is a new FEMA program started in 2020. The goal of BRIC is to shift focus away from reactive disaster spending and focus on building community capability and resilience. Funds are allocated annual. BRIC is a competitive application process based on a percentage of all Federal disasters in the nation. Funding is made available for traditional mitigation (buyouts, elevation, etc.), building community capability, and management costs. [https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-10/fema_bric-resource-list_support_document_August_2020.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-10/fema_bric-resource-list_support_document_August_2020.pdf)

**Flood Mitigation Assistance**
The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program makes funds available on an annual basis so that measures can be taken to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

**State IDNR Mitigation Programs/Funds**
The Office of Water Resources (OWR) and the Department of Commerce and Economic Development (DCEO) have a long history of funding and completing mitigation projects. State funds are often used to provide cost sharing to compliment Federal mitigation projects.
- State programs are available to any local unit of government
- Communities must be in good standing in the NFIP
- Projects must meet cost benefit criteria.
What is Mitigation? Any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long term risk to human life and property from hazards. Mitigation focuses on breaking the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage.

Cost Share Requirements The HMGP grant guidance and the BRIC and FMA Notice of Funding Opportunity will spell out the cost-share requirements. Lesser local match is required for economically disadvantaged rural communities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Mitigation Activity Grant (Percent Federal/non-Federal)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HMGP</td>
<td>Up to 75/25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRIC</td>
<td>Up to 75/25, 90/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMA</td>
<td>Up to 75/25, 90/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eligible Activities
Refer to each grant’s eligibility criteria. Typical activities funded have included:
- Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition or Relocation
- Structure Elevation
- Dry Floodproofing of Historic Residential Structures
- Dry Floodproofing of Non-residential Structures
- Minor Localized Flood Reduction Projects
- Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings
- Non-structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings and Facilities
- Safe Room Construction
- Infrastructure Retrofit
- Soil Stabilization
- Wildfire Mitigation
- Post-disaster Code Enforcement

States governments are eligible applicants. Each State government shall designate one agency to serve as the Applicant for each mitigation program. In Illinois, that agency is the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA). All interested sub applicants must apply to IEMA. Individuals and businesses may not apply directly to FEMA. An approved and adopted Local Mitigation Plan is a prerequisite to apply for Federal mitigation funding.

Requests for state mitigation funding should be made to the applicable state agency.

Eligibility Requirements
All mitigation projects must be cost-effective, meet both engineering and technical feasibility criteria, and clear Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation requirements in accordance with the Federal Guidance. In addition, all mitigation activities must adhere to all relevant statutes, regulations, and requirements including other applicable Federal, State, Indian Tribal, and local laws, implementing regulations, and Executive Orders.

- NFIP Participation Requirement
- Permanent or long-term solution
- Cost/Benefit Requirement
- Cost Share Requirement
- Environmentally Sound
- Complements State Priorities/ Local Mitigation Plan
- Supported by community
- Strictly Voluntary Participation
- Selected from Competitive process

Please contact your State Hazard Mitigation Officer
Sam Al Basha at (217) 785-9942.
https://www2.illinois.gov/iema/Mitigation/Pages/default.aspx

For additional information visit www.FEMA.gov or download the Hazard Mitigation Unified Guidance at www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=4225
In Illinois, it is estimated that there are over 250,000 buildings located in floodplains. Floods are by far the most common natural disaster in Illinois, accounting for well over 90% of the declared disasters. Annual damages due to flooding average nearly $300 million dollars. Unfortunately, much of this flood damage occurs on the same properties over and over again. For this reason, flood insurance coverage now pays to mitigate these properties to reduce the chances of future flooding.

**Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) Program:**

- provides up to $30,000 in addition to flood insurance claims.
- ICC can be used to floodproof, relocate, elevate, demolish (F.R.E.D.)
- structure must be located in a floodplain
- structure must have a flood insurance policy in effect
- structure must be determined to be substantially damaged (or cumulatively damaged) by flooding beyond 50% of the value of when the damaged occurred.
- bring structure into compliance with F.R.E.D

The two most common types of ICC mitigation used in Illinois are:

**Relocation:**

Relocating structures to higher ground or purchasing flood prone property is the safest way to protect against flooding and reduce the liability and cost to the community.

Relocating initially can be expensive, but in the long run it can be less expensive than repetitive flood damages or high flood insurance premiums

**Elevation:**

Three methods to elevate:

- Constructing on crawlspace,
- Elevating on compacted fill, or
- Elevating on piles or piers.

Elevation method is dependent on the structure’s condition, flood hazard, local floodplain regulations, and owner’s financial condition.

When elevating, it is essential for all utilities (air conditioner, water heater, furnace, etc.) to be elevated at or above the Flood Protection Elevation.

For more information contact the Illinois NFIP Coordinating Office at (217) 782-3863 or Illinois State Hazard Mitigation Office at (217) 782-8719 or go to: https://www.fema.gov/increased-cost-compliance-coverage
Home Moving and Elevation Contractors

Here is a list of companies we are aware that provide moving and elevation services. The International Association of Structural Movers also has a Member Directory – IASM where you can find additional companies, especially in the surrounding states.

1. Peters House & Building Movers, Farmer City, IL 309-928-2532
2. MCE Home Movers, Loda, IL 217-379-2955, Cell Phone: 217-519-0244 mcemoving@yahoo.com
3. Lyle Hyatt and Company House Movers, Sheridan, IL 815-786-6591 www.lylehyattcompany.com
4. Balagna House Moving, Inc., Farmington, IL Contact: Kenny Balagna, 309-245-4486 balaghamover@sbcglobal.net
5. Greene County Steel, Michael, IL 618-576-9730
6. Louvier’s Construction Inc., St. Louis, MO 636-250-3189, Elevations only
9. Wolfe House and Building Movers, North Manchester, IN, 610-488-1020 www.wolfehousebuildingmovers.com, sales@wolfehousemovers.com
11. MCF House Movers, LLC, Petersburg, IN 812-3547-8086, 800-276-6283, www.housemovingandraising.com, mcfhousemovers@gmail.com
13. J.C. Muehlfelt & Sons, Inc., Wheaton, IL, Contact: Kurt Muehlfelt, 630-668-1439, Cell Phone: 630-337-0700, Muehlfeltk@yahoo.com
14. Dave Pate & Sons Construction Ltd., Roselle, IL, Contact: Brian Pate, 630-529-6050, www.sinking.com, info@sinking.com
16. Modern Hydraulics/Nevada LLC, St. Charles, IL, Contact: Robin Renshaw, 630-231-2210,
17. Structural Dynamics, Inc, Contact: Theodore Carlson, Sycamore, IL, 815-899-2435, www.structuraldynamics.com, mail@structuraldynamics.com